



## Elucigene® CF UK Panel Instructions for Use

Product	Size	Catalogue Code
Elucigene CF UK Panel	25 tests	CF1UKB1



For In-Vitro Diagnostic Use



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Elucigene Diagnostics is the trading name of Delta Diagnostics (UK) Limited., a company registered in England and Wales, registration number 8696299.

## Elucigene CF UK Panel

### Intended Use

For the simultaneous detection of the following human Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane conductance Regulator (CFTR) gene mutations in DNA extracted from whole blood (EDTA preserved) :-

Legacy Name	HGVS Nomenclature*		Intron/Exon		Prevalence	
	cDNA name	Protein name	Legacy Intron/Exon	Intron/Exon	Population	Region
Q98X	c.292C>T	p.Gln98X	Exon 4	Exon 4	Pakistan	-
L218X	c.653T>A	p.Leu218X	Exon 6a	Exon 6	Pakistan	-
1154insTC	c.1022_1023insTC	p.Phe342HisfsX28	Exon 7	Exon 8	UK	North West & N. Ireland
1161delC	c.1029delC	p.Cys343X	Exon 7	Exon 8	Pakistan	-
R352Q	c.1055G>A	p.Arg352Gln	Exon 7	Exon 8	UK	-
1525-1G>A	c.1393-1G>A	N/A	Intron 9	Intron 10	Pakistan	-
Q493X	c.1477C>T	p.Gln493X	Exon 10	Exon 11	UK	Scotland
Y569D	c.1705T>G	p.Tyr569Asp	Exon 12	Exon 13	Pakistan	-
2184insA	c.2052_2053insA	p.Gln685ThrfsX4	Exon 13	Exon 14	Pakistan & Poland	-
2711delT	c.2583delT	p.Phe861LeufsX3	Exon 14a	Exon 15	UK	North West
R1283M	c.3848G>T	p.Arg1283Met	Exon 20	Exon 23	UK	Wales

\* with reference to – *Mutation Nomenclature in Practice: Findings and Recommendations from the Cystic Fibrosis External Quality Assessment Scheme*. Berwouts S, Morris M, Girodon G, Schwarz M, Stuhrmann M and Dequeker E. *Human Mutation*, Vol.00, No. 0, 1-7 (2011)

The Elucigene CF UK Panel can distinguish between individuals who are heterozygous and homozygous for all the above mutations and variants.

## Summary and Explanation

Cystic Fibrosis (CF) is the most common life-limiting autosomal recessive disorder in the Caucasian population. The disease incidence is 1:3200 live births among Caucasians (1). In the Caucasian population, the heterozygote frequency is approximately 1:25.

Cystic fibrosis affects the epithelia in several organs resulting in a complex, multisystem disease that includes the exocrine pancreas, intestine, respiratory tract, male genital tract, hepatobiliary system, and exocrine sweat glands. Disease expression varies by severity of *CFTR* mutations (2), genetic modifiers (3), and environmental factors (4). The range extends from early childhood death as a result of progressive obstructive lung disease with bronchiectasis, to pancreatic insufficiency with gradually progressive obstructive lung disease during adolescence and increasing frequency of hospitalisation for pulmonary disease in early adulthood, to recurrent sinusitis and bronchitis or male infertility in young adulthood.

Most commonly the diagnosis of cystic fibrosis is established in individuals with one or more characteristic phenotypic features of CF plus evidence of an abnormality in *CFTR* function based on one of the following: presence of two disease-causing mutations in the *CFTR* gene or two abnormal quantitative pilocarpine iontophoresis sweat chloride values (>60 mEq/L) or transepithelial nasal potential difference (NPD) measurements characteristic of CF. The *CFTR* mutation detection rate varies by test method and ethnic background. In some symptomatic individuals, only one or neither disease-causing mutation is detectable; in some carriers, the disease-causing mutation is not detectable.

*CFTR*-related disorders are inherited in an autosomal recessive manner. Siblings of a proband with cystic fibrosis have a 25% chance of being affected, a 50% chance of being asymptomatic carriers, and a 25% chance of being unaffected and not carriers. Molecular genetic testing for disease-causing mutation(s) in the *CFTR* gene is used for carrier detection in population screening programs. Prenatal testing is available for pregnancies at increased risk for *CFTR*-related disorders if the disease-causing mutations in the family are known.

Since the discovery of the *CFTR* gene in 1989 (5), more than 1700 mutations and variants in the gene have been described (6). Many of these mutations are ‘private’, having been described only in one patient and/or family. Routine testing for all possible mutations is neither feasible nor cost effective and is therefore confined to testing for the most common mutations. The Elucigene CF UK panel is designed to extend the coverage of Elucigene CF-EU2v1 specifically to address the most common mutations found in UK populations. The Elucigene CF UK panel identifies 11 additional mutations in total.

## Principles of the procedure

The method employed by the Elucigene CF UK Panel uses fluorescent ARMS (Amplification Refractory Mutation System) allele specific amplification technology, which detects point mutations, insertions or deletions in DNA (7). The principle of ARMS is that oligonucleotides with a 3' mismatched residue will not function as Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) primers under specified conditions. Selection of appropriate oligonucleotides allows specific mutant or normal DNA sequences to be amplified and detected. Amplified sequences (amplicons) are separated by capillary electrophoresis using an Applied Biosystems Genetic Analyzer instrument. Analysis software enables amplicons to be identified and labelled according to their size and dye colour.

Elucigene CF UK Panel is a multiplexed assay comprising a single PCR. In a single reaction mix both mutant and wild type alleles are detected for eleven mutations within the CFTR gene. In the CF UK Panel assay, mutant alleles are visualised as blue amplicon peaks and wild type alleles are visualised as green amplicon peaks. The internal amplification control markers (non-cystic fibrosis) found in CF-EU2v1 are also included in the CF UK Panel mix. These are visualised as red amplicon peaks and are used to monitor the efficiency of sample amplification and aid patient identification when running the CF UK Panel alongside the Elucigene CF-EU2v1 assay.

## Warnings and Precautions

1. The normal DNA Control provided in the kits has been independently tested and found to be negative for Hepatitis B Virus (HBV), Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) 1 and 2.
2. Care should be taken when handling material of human origin. All samples should be considered potentially infectious. No test method can offer complete assurance that HBV, HCV, HIV or other infectious agents are absent.
3. Handling of samples and test components, their use, storage and disposal should be in accordance with the procedures defined by the appropriate national biohazard safety guideline or regulation.
4. In line with current good laboratory practice, laboratories should process their own internal QC samples of known type in each assay, so that the validity of the procedure can be assessed.
5. If kit box is damaged, there may be damage to the contents, do not use the kit, contact Customer Service.

## Symbols used on labels

The symbols used on all labels and packaging conform to the harmonised standard ISO 15223



Manufacturer



Number of tests



See Instructions for Use



Store below temperature shown



Use before date shown



Catalogue code



Lot or batch number



In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device

## Materials Provided

Each kit contains:

Elucigene CF UK Panel (TA) (Part Code 450218): 1 x 120 $\mu$ l (25 tests), Primer Mix containing primers to amplify the following wild-type and mutant alleles Q98X, L218X, 1154instC, 1161delC, R352Q, 1525-1G>A, Q493X, Y569D, 2184insA, 2711delT & R1283M. This mix also contains primers for identification of 2 hypervariable short tandem repeat (STR) markers.

PCR Master Mix (TM) (Part Code: 404480): 1 x 400 $\mu$ l vial of containing HotStart Taq DNA Polymerase and deoxynucleotide triphosphates in buffer.

DNA Control (DC) (Part Code 404489): 1 x 50 $\mu$ l vial DNA Control at 6ng/ $\mu$ l, normal for the mutations detected by Elucigene CF UK Panel.

## Kit Preparation and Storage

Storage of the reagents should be in an area free from contaminating DNA or PCR product.

Store all components below -20°C in the dark. The fluorescent dyes used in this product are photosensitive, minimise exposure to light.

## Materials required but not provided

### General

Laboratory consumables – gloves; screw-capped microfuge tubes; 0.2ml PCR vials or microtitre plates recommended by the manufacturer of the thermal cycler used; pipette tips.

Laboratory equipment – precision pipettes (2 sets: 1 for pre-amplification and 1 for post-amplification handling; preferably positive displacement pipettes); protective clothing; vortex mixer; microfuge; 96-well microtitre plate centrifuge.

### PCR Amplification

Thermal cycler to accommodate 96-well microtitre plates or 0.2ml vials with a temperature accuracy of +/-1°C between 33°C and 100°C and static temperature uniformity of +/-1°C. The CF UK Panel has been validated and shown to perform to specification on the following recommended Thermal Cycler platforms:

- Applied Biosystems GeneAmp 9700
- Applied Biosystems Veriti Dx (Running in Standard mode)
- Applied Biosystems Veriti Dx (Running in 9700-simulation mode)
- Applied Biosystems Proflex (Running in Standard mode)

*Note: Thermal cycler equipment should be regularly maintained, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, and calibrated to ensure accurate PCR cycling and optimal performance. The Elucigene CF UK assay was developed on Applied Biosystems Veriti thermal cycler (in 9700 mode). Other makes and models should be fully tested and evaluated for optimal performance by the user before reporting results with CF UK Panel.*

### Capillary Electrophoresis

Capillary Electrophoresis –POP-7 Polymer (ABI Cat No 4352759), 10x Genetic Analyzer Buffer (ABI Cat No 402824) and Hi-Di Formamide (ABI Cat No 4311320), GeneScan 600v2 LIZ size standard (ABI Cat No 4408399) and DS-33 (dye set G5) matrix standard (ABI Cat No 4345833).

Applied Biosystems ABI 3130 and 3500 Genetic Analyzers (with GeneMapper software), 36cm capillary array (50cm capillary array for 3500 Genetic Analyzer), 96-well optical plates, 96-well septa, 96-well cassettes.

### Data Analysis

One of the following data analysis software packages is required: GeneMapper 4.0 (Applied Biosystems Inc.) or above or GeneMarker 1.65 (SoftGenetics LLC) or above.

## Sample Collection and Storage

DNA extracted from whole blood (EDTA) samples have been evaluated to be compatible with this test.

Sample collection devices have on occasion been reported to be detrimental to the integrity of certain analytes and could interfere with some method technologies (8). It is recommended that each user ensure that the chosen device is used according to the manufacturer's instructions and sample collection devices are compatible with this test.

Blood samples should be stored at -20°C prior to preparation of DNA. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

## Preparation of DNA from Whole Blood (EDTA) Samples

Results are consistently obtained with DNA extracted using the QIAamp 96 DNA Blood Kit (or the QIAamp DNA Mini Kit using Proteinase K) following the protocol as described in the QIAamp Handbook starting with 200µl liquid whole blood and eluting in 200µl of molecular biology grade water.

## DNA Concentration

Using the recommended PCR conditions and sample injection settings (see note in Capillary Electrophoresis section) stated in the capillary column run modules, acceptable results are consistently obtained with input DNA amount of 15ng. However interpretable results are obtained with an input DNA range of 5ng to 30ng.

The quantification of DNA is very important, the concentration of every DNA sample to be tested should be measured to ensure optimal results. Techniques such as PicoGreen fluorescence or UV absorbance are acceptable. Due to variation in DNA quantification techniques the user should consider the following guidance:

Very high input DNA amounts will increase the likelihood that background peaks are labelled by the analysis software. The following steps can be taken to reduce the likelihood that background peaks are labelled.

- Dilute DNA sample and re-amplify.
- Reduce injection time – see Capillary Electrophoresis section.
- Increase minimum peak amplitude threshold

Low input DNA amounts will increase the likelihood that diagnostic peaks are weak and not labelled by the analysis software. The following steps can be taken to increase signal.

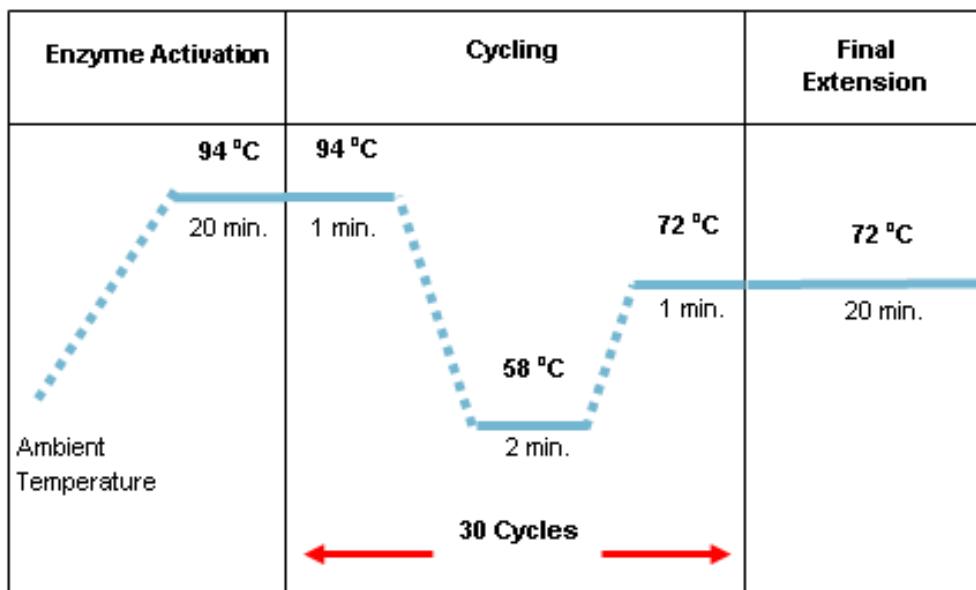
- Increase injection time - see Capillary Electrophoresis section.
- Re-extract sample and elute in reduced volume (50µl) of water.

## Test Protocol

### Amplification Procedure

**Note:** to minimise the risk of contamination, steps 3 - 5 must be carried out in an area free from DNA. Steps should also be taken to avoid contamination with PCR product.

1. Program the thermal cycler for a single step cycle to activate the DNA polymerase at 94°C for 20 minutes linked to an amplification cycling program of 1 minute at 94°C (denaturation), 2 minutes at 58°C (annealing) and 1 minute at 72°C (extension) for 30 cycles. This should be linked to a 20 minutes time-delay file at 72°C (extension) on the final cycle.



2. A negative (water) control must be included in each PCR run. It may also be considered appropriate to include other controls, e.g. positive control (DNA control supplied).
3. Thaw the Primer Mix and the PCR Master Mix and centrifuge briefly to collect the contents at the bottom of the vials. Mix gently by vortexing and briefly centrifuge the vials again. Prepare sufficient Reaction Mix for the number of samples and controls to be tested (Table 1).

*Note: The PCR Master Mix is viscous and care should be taken to ensure that the correct volumes are handled. It is recommended that the PCR Master Mix be added to the previously dispensed primer mixes to ensure all liquid is dispensed from the pipette into the Primer Mix.*

**Note: Do not use different mixes or components from different lots of CF UK Panel kit**

Table 1: Reaction Mix Formulation

	Number of Samples to be Tested			
	1	10	25	50
Primer Mix ( $\mu$ l)	4.5	45	112.5	225
PCR Master Mix ( $\mu$ l)	7.5	75	187.5	375
Total ( $\mu$ l)	12	120	300	600

4. Dispense 10 $\mu$ l of each reaction mix into the bottom of the appropriately labelled 0.2ml PCR vials or plates.
5. Using separate pipette tips add 2.5 $\mu$ l of test DNA sample to each of the vials and cap. Do not add DNA to the vial for the negative control, substitute with 2.5 $\mu$ l of sterile deionised water.
6. Briefly centrifuge the vials until all liquid is at the bottom of each vial.
7. Place all vials firmly in the thermal cycler block. Initiate the 94°C activation program followed by the amplification program (see step 1).
8. On completion of the amplification program the samples may be stored at room temperature overnight or at 2-8°C for up to 7 days before analysis by capillary electrophoresis.

## Capillary Electrophoresis

It is recommended that each user ensure that the chosen equipment is used according to the manufacturer's instructions and is compatible with this test. In this context the key parameters are the polymer and the capillary array. Optimal results can be obtained using the following capillary electrophoresis conditions on an ABI3130 or ABI3500 Genetic Analyzer.

1. Combine 6.8µl of size standard with 250µl Hi-Di Formamide and mix thoroughly (sufficient mix for 16 wells). Dispense 15µl of the mix into the required number of wells of a 96 well optical plate\*.
2. Add 3µl of test sample PCR product to the size standard mix (from step 1) already dispensed into the plate and mix using the pipette. Seal the plate.
3. Denature the PCR product dispensed into the optical plate on a thermal cycler using the following parameters: 94°C for 3 minutes linked to 4°C for 30 seconds.
4. Centrifuge the plate at 1,000g for 10 seconds to remove any bubbles in the wells and load onto the Genetic Analyzer.

**\*Note:** It is essential that unused wells (i.e. wells in which No DNA sample is loaded) are still loaded with Hi-Di Formamide to ensure that the capillaries do not dry out.

Sample injection settings can be modified to suit the amount of amplicon produced during the PCR which can vary due to amount of input genomic DNA added. Less amplicon can be applied to the column for analysis by reducing time of injection. Conversely more amplicon can be applied to the column for analysis by increasing time of injection. Previously amplified samples can be re-injected multiple times for re-analysis.

## Post-PCR Data Analysis

### ABI3130 GENETIC ANALYZER

The CF UK Panel has been designed to be compatible with the Elucigene CFEU2v1 product. As such, CF UK Panel can be run using existing CFEU2v1 Run Modules and settings. Alternatively, a separate CF UK Panel Run Module can be created by the user as follows.

Create a sample sheet using the 3130 data collection software with the following settings:

- Sample Name: this must be the same sample specific name or number.
- Run owner: select the default owner for lab.
- Run Protocol: CF\_UK (contains 3130 run module)\*.

**\*Note:** It is necessary to create a run module detailing the instrument settings and subsequently assign this to a Run protocol in which Dye set G5 has been selected. For more information on creating run modules please refer to your instrument user manual.

## 3130 RUN MODULE FOR POP7 POLYMER

36cm Capillary Module:

Create the CF UK run module in the Module Manager of the 3130 data collection software. Ensure the following are selected:

- Type: Regular
- Template: FragmentAnalysis36\_POP7
- Enter the settings detailed in the table below:

#	Parameter Name	Value	Range
1	Oven Temperature	60	int 18...65 Deg.C
2	Poly_fill_Vol.	6500	6500...38000 steps
3	Current Stability	5.0	int 0...2000 uAmps
4	PreRun_Voltage	15.0	0...15 kvolts
5	Pre_Run_Time	180	1...1000 sec.
6	Injection_Voltage	3.0	1...15 kvolts
7	Injection_Time	12.0	1...600 sec.
8	Voltage_Number_of_Steps	20	1...100 nk
9	Voltage_Step_Interval	15	1...60 sec.
10	Data_Delay_Time	60	1...3600 sec.
11	Run_Voltage	15.0	0...15 kvolts
12	Run_Time	1200	300...14000 sec.

**Note:** Required 'run time' will vary dependent on the ambient temperature of the location in which the Genetic Analyzer has been installed. For more information on creating run modules please refer to the Applied Biosystems 3130 Genetic Analyzer User Manual.

Create the CF UK Panel protocol in the Protocol Manager, ensure the following are selected:

- Type: Regular
- Run Module: CF\_UK (see run module above)
- Dye Set: G5

To run the samples create a sample sheet using the Plate Manager, ensure the correct protocol has been selected for the instrument protocol (see above).

**Note:** For more information on instrument setup, operation and troubleshooting please refer to the Applied Biosystems 3130 Genetic Analyzer User Manual.

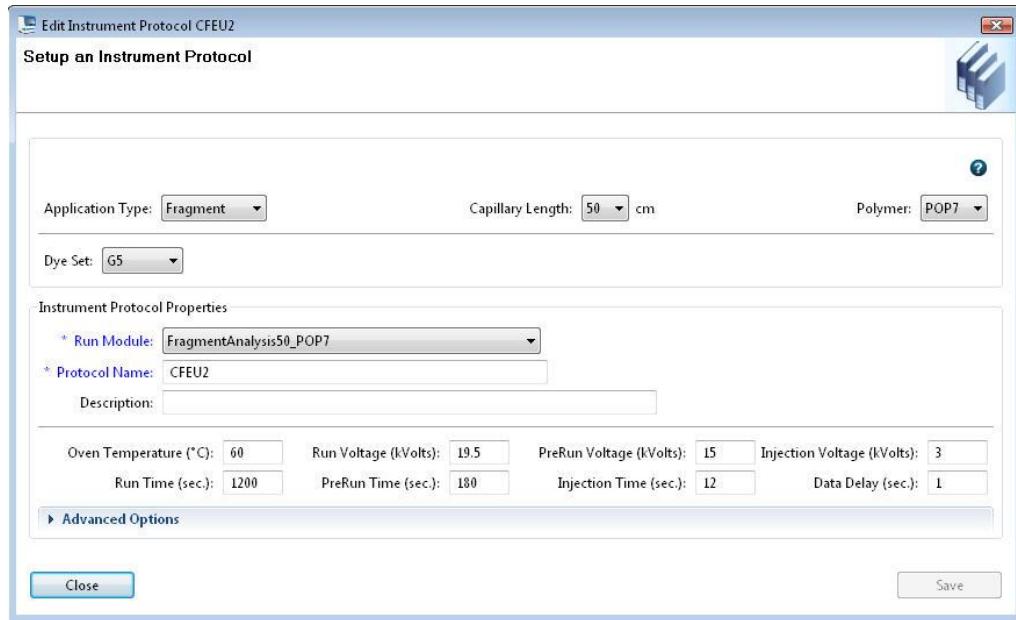
## ABI3500 GENETIC ANALYZER

An Instrument Protocol needs to be created which can then be used for both the CF UK Panel and CF-EU2v1.

Create the Instrument Protocol through the 3500 Instrument Protocols library.

Ensure the following are selected:

- Run Module: FragmentAnalysis50\_POP7
- Enter the settings detailed in the image below:



To run the samples create a sample plate by clicking on 'Create Plate from Template' in the 'Dashboard', ensure the correct Instrument Protocol has been assigned (see above).

## Analysis and Interpretation of Results

### General Interpretation of Results

PCR products are observed as a 5 dye labelled system using filter set G5. Filter set G5 detects the 6-FAM (blue), VIC (green), NED (yellow) and PET (red) labelled fragments plus the Size Standard marker labelled with LIZ (orange) on an electropherogram and in the GeneMapper or GeneMarker program.

**Important Note:** different combinations of instrument, polymer and size standard may cause the size calling to vary slightly. During validation of the kit, users should check that the default bin settings result in accurate peak labelling and adjust if necessary. In case of any difficulty, please contact Technical Support ([techsupport@elucigene.com](mailto:techsupport@elucigene.com)) for advice.

### General analysis guide for CF UK Panel

In the CF UK Panel both mutant specific and wild type specific primers are combined in the same mix. The presence of a CF mutation is identified by the presence of a blue peak and the presence of a wild type (normal) allele is identified by the presence of a green peak.

Individuals who carry both a mutant copy and a wild type copy (heterozygote) of a specific allele will show both a blue and a green peak for that allele.

Individuals who carry two mutant copies of a specific allele (homozygous mutant) will show a single blue peak for that allele.

Individuals who carry two wild type copies of a specific allele (homozygous wild type) will show a single green peak for that allele.

Hypervariable STR markers (red) are also included in this mix. These STR markers are the same as those included in the CF-EU2v1 A and B mixes which enables the comparison between patient samples amplified with both the CF UK Panel and CF-EU2v1 A and B mixes. This helps to reduce the potential for sample mix up as a different STR profile in any of the three mixes indicates a sample mix up. Absence of these STR markers indicates a failed sample. Presence of the STR markers at very low rfus indicates a weak sample which should be analysed with caution.

### Markers Detected

The table below summarises the markers detected by CF UK Panel mix. Markers are listed according to the size range of PCR product observed.

**Markers Detected**

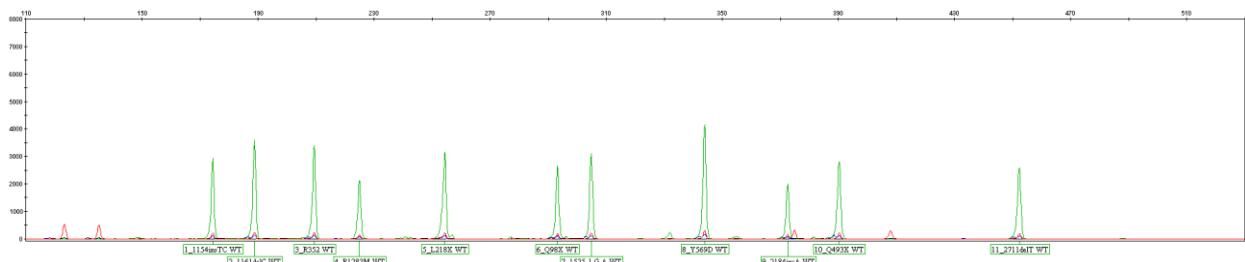
Marker (Peak No.)	Marker	Product bp Size Range (3130/POP7 data)
01	1154insTC	171.6 - 177.6
02	1161delC	185.0 – 194.1
03	R352Q	205.9 – 214.6
04	R1283M	221.9 – 227.9
05	L218X	251.9 – 257.7
06	Q98X	290.2 – 296.2
07	1525-1G>A	302.1 – 307.9
08	Y569D	341.1 – 346.9
09	2184insA	371.2 – 376.1
10	Q493X	387.5 – 393.4
11	2711delT	448.8 – 455.7

**Note:** Marker sizes may vary due to the instrument and polymer used.

## Examples of Interpretation

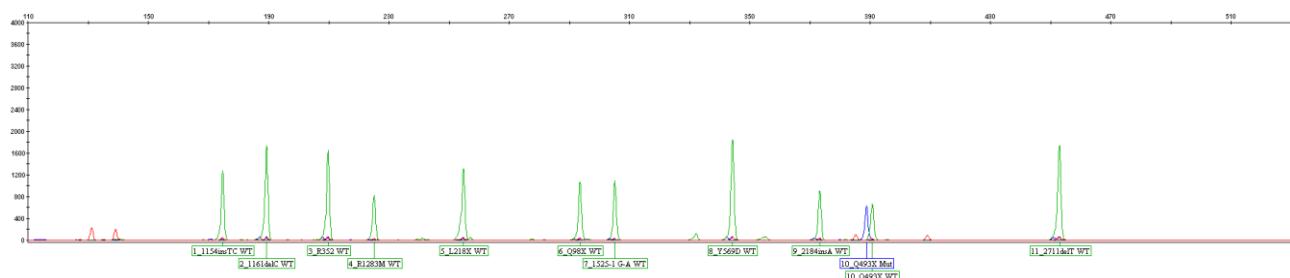
### Normal Result

In a normal result all alleles detected are homozygous wild type which is indicated by the presence of labelled single green peaks for all 11 markers. The STR markers should be unlabelled and the marker sizes/pattern should be concordant with the marker sizes/pattern of the CF-EU2v1 A and B mixes for a given sample. An example of a normal result is shown below.



### Heterozygous Mutation

The example below shows a Q493X heterozygote. The mutant Q493X allele is indicated by the labelled blue peak to the left of the wild-type Q493 allele (labelled green peak). In all cases the mutant (blue) peaks should be located to the left of the wild-type (green) peaks.



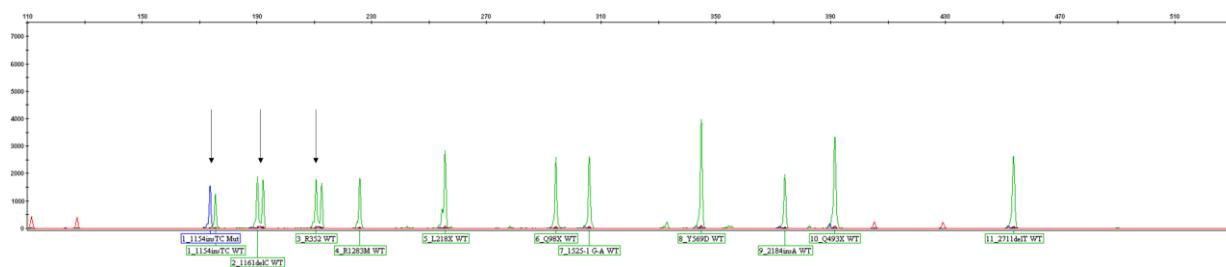
## Insertions and Deletions

Due to the nature of the design of the Elucigene CF UK Panel the presence of insertions or deletions between two opposing primers will result in size changes to all of the amplicons produced between these two primers. Therefore in addition to the 11 mutations detected by the CF UK Panel, any insertions and deletions within the amplified target sequences can be detected by the change in expected amplicon size of the wild type (green) peaks. These have been described in the **Table of Insertions and Deletions** which is available from the Elucigene website:

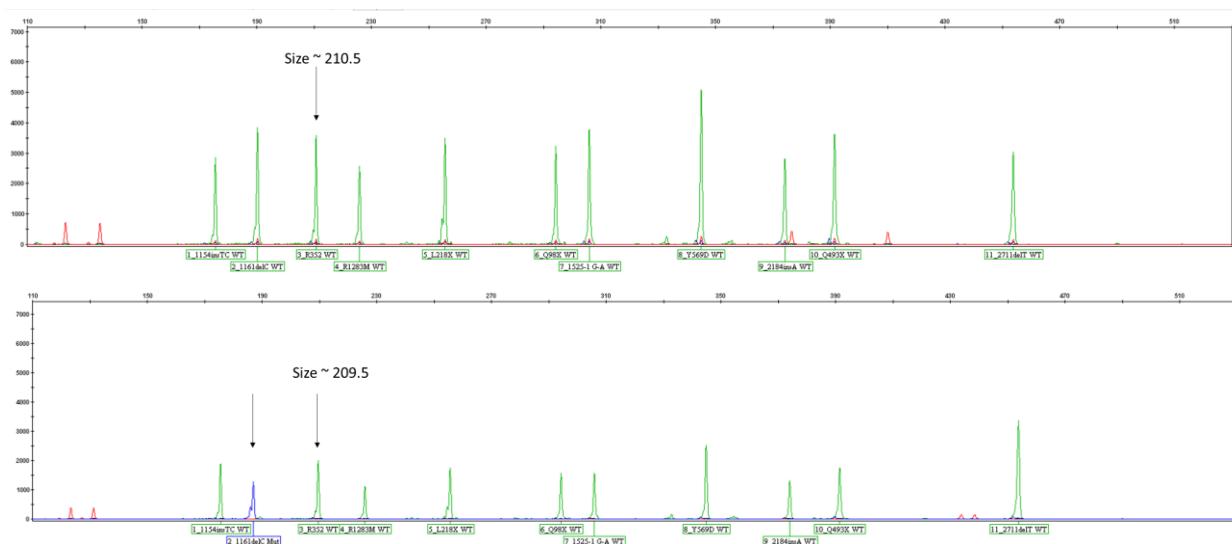
<http://www.elucigene.com/product-category/cystic-fibrosis/>

The presence of 1154insTC or 1161delC heterozygous mutations will cause size changes in the other amplified target sequences in this primer region (e.g. R352Q).

The presence of the 1154insTC heterozygous mutation (blue peak) results in an approximately half height WT (green) peak for 1154insTC and a half height (green) peak for the 1161delC and R352Q WT peaks at the WT length and a half height WT peak with a length of +2 bases.



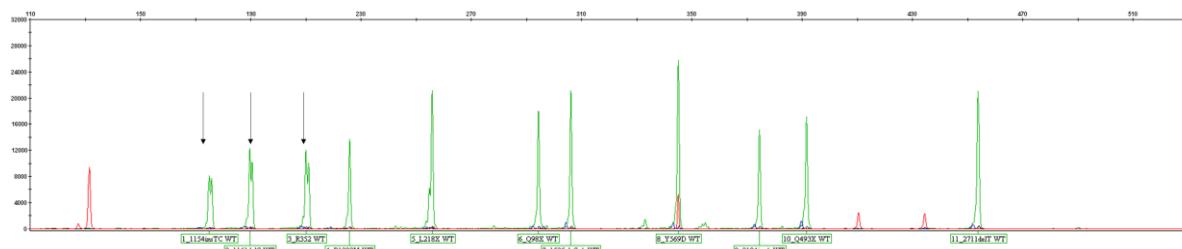
The presence of the 1161delC homozygous mutation (blue peak) results in a -1 base shift for the R352Q WT (green) peak.



**NOTE:** The presence of either 2184insA or 2711delT does not impact the size markers of any other diagnostic peak in the CF UK Panel.

## 1078delT

1078delT is an example of a deletion detected by the Elucigene CF-EU2v1 product which impacts the exon 11 wild-type (green) peaks of the CF UK Panel as demonstrated below:

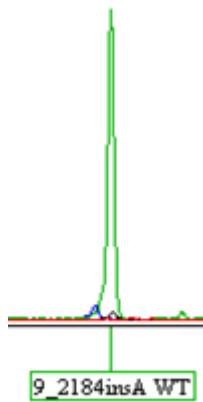


Two peaks 1 base apart of approximately half height are observed for CF UK Panel wild-type (green) peak 1 (1154insTC), peak 2 (1161delC) and peak 3 (R352Q) in an individual heterozygous for the 1078delT mutation. In an individual homozygous for the 1078delT mutation, these peaks would be observed as single peaks shifted by -1 in size. The presence of the 1078delT mutation will be confirmed if using the CF-EU2v1 assay (shown as a blue peak at position 11 in the A mix of CF-EU2v1).

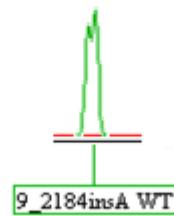
## 2347delG

2347delG is an example of a deletion detected by the Elucigene CF-EU2v1 assay which impacts the exon 14 wild-type (green) peaks of the CF UK Panel as demonstrated below:

A) Normal 2184insA WT peak  
mutation



B) 2184insA peak for 2347delG



Two peaks 1 base apart of approximately half height are observed for CF UK Panel wild-type (green) peak 9 (2184insA) in an individual heterozygous for the 2347delG mutation (see profile below). In an individual homozygous for the 2347delG mutation, this peak would be observed as a single peak shifted by -1 in size. The presence of the 2347delG mutation will be confirmed if using the CF-EU2v1 assay (shown as a blue peak at position 16 in the A mix of CF-EU2v1).

## Other Observations

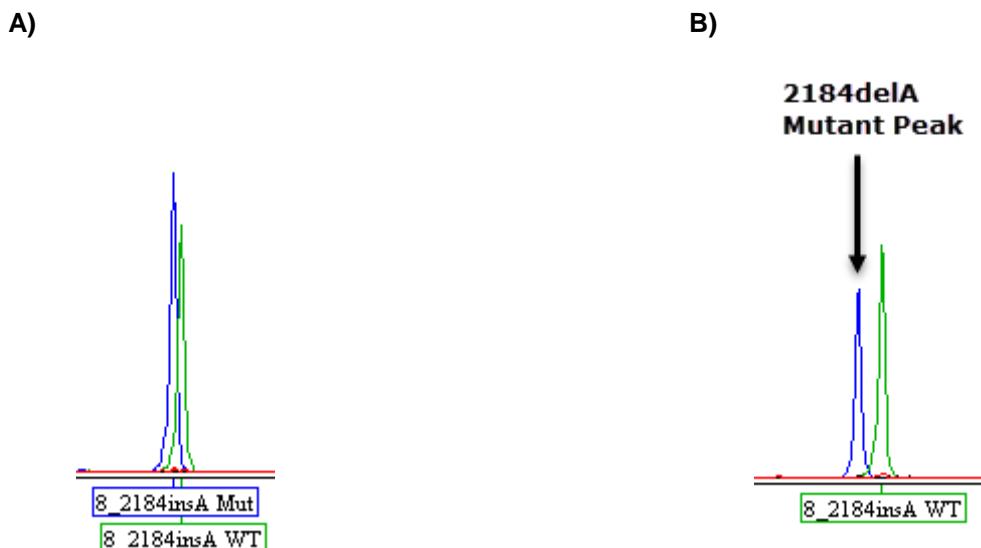
### Cross Reactivity

Every effort has been taken during test development to avoid interference of test function by the presence of other reported polymorphisms and mutations in the CFTR gene.

Evaluation of known mutations and polymorphisms in the CFTR gene has highlighted the following effects on the Elucigene CF UK Panel results:

#### 2184delA

The 2184insA mutant primer will detect the 2184delA mutation. Both 2184insA and 2184delA mutations are distinguishable based on an amplicon size difference of 2bp. The distinction between these mutations is shown in diagrams A and B below:



- A) 2184insA mutant amplicon is the same size as the wild-type amplicon and is presented as a **labelled** blue peak significantly overlapping the wild type peak as shown above.
- B) 2184delA mutant amplicon is 2bp smaller than the wild type amplicon and is presented as an **unlabelled** blue peak which falls outside the bin range of the 2184insA panel.

### **2183AA>G**

The 2184insA wild-type primer will not amplify alleles containing the 2183AA>G mutation resulting in drop out of the wild-type 2184insA peak.

In the presence of a 2183AA>G homozygote, it is expected that the 2184insA wild-type peak would drop out completely due to no amplification of either allele.

It is expected that the 2184insA wild-type peak would appear at half intensity in the presence of a 2183AA>G heterozygote.

Should this occur follow up studies to test for the presence of 2183AA>G is recommended.

The following mutations, which have not been checked for possible cross reactivity due to unavailability of relevant samples, may interfere with test function: Q98P, Q98R, 1161insG, 1164T>A, Q353X, Q353H, 1609delCA, Q493P, Q493R, 1612delTT, Y569H, Y569C, Y569X, 2184A>G, 2183AA>G, 2183delAA, K683R, I860T, R1283K, R1283G, W1282C, W1282G, W1282R.

This list is neither exclusive nor exhaustive.

## GeneMapper Software Analysis Guide

### Introduction

The following section describes the procedures for sample analysis of Elucigene CF UK Panel results using Applied Biosystems GeneMapper software packages (version 4.0 or greater).

Note: screenshots in this document are taken from GeneMapper v5.

### Analysis Process

The process for analysis of samples is summarised in the flow diagram shown below:



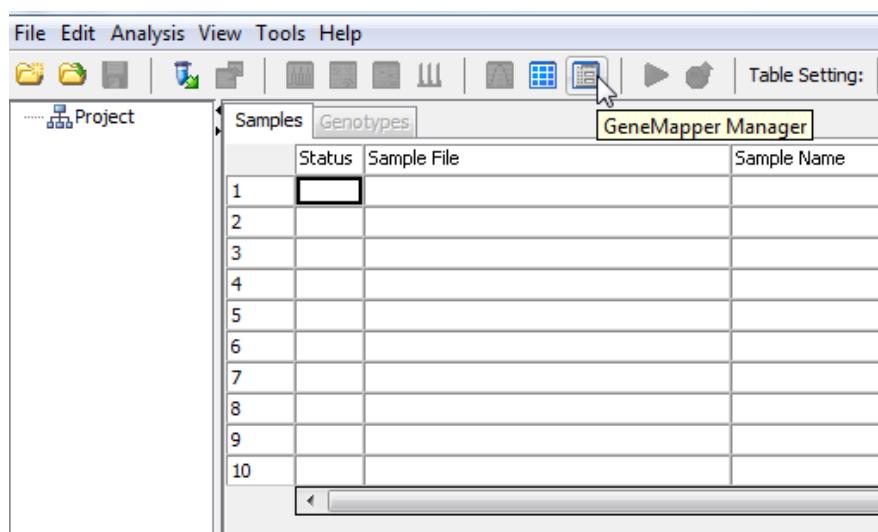
## Importing CF UK Panel GeneMapper Analysis Settings

Before first use of the kit it is necessary to import the CF UK Panel settings for GeneMapper. This process is controlled through the ‘**GeneMapper Manager**’ interface. CF UK Panel GeneMapper settings are available from the Elucigene website:

<http://www.elucigene.com/product-category/cystic-fibrosis/>

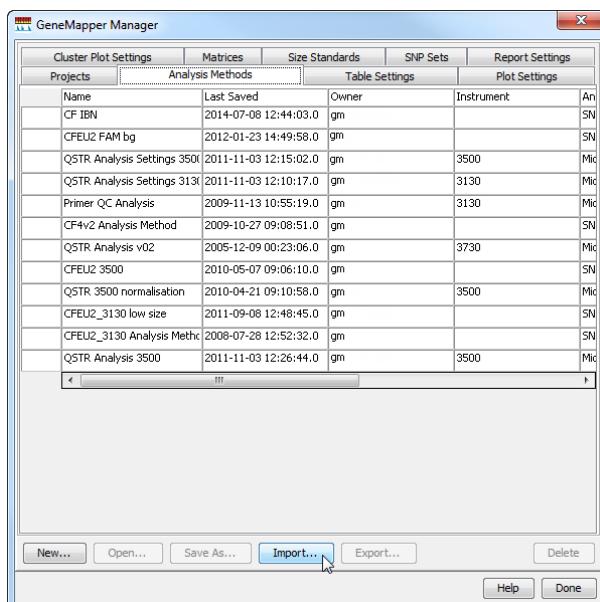
1. Open ‘**GeneMapper Manager**’ by clicking on the  icon (Figure 1).

**Figure 1:** Opening GeneMapper Manager



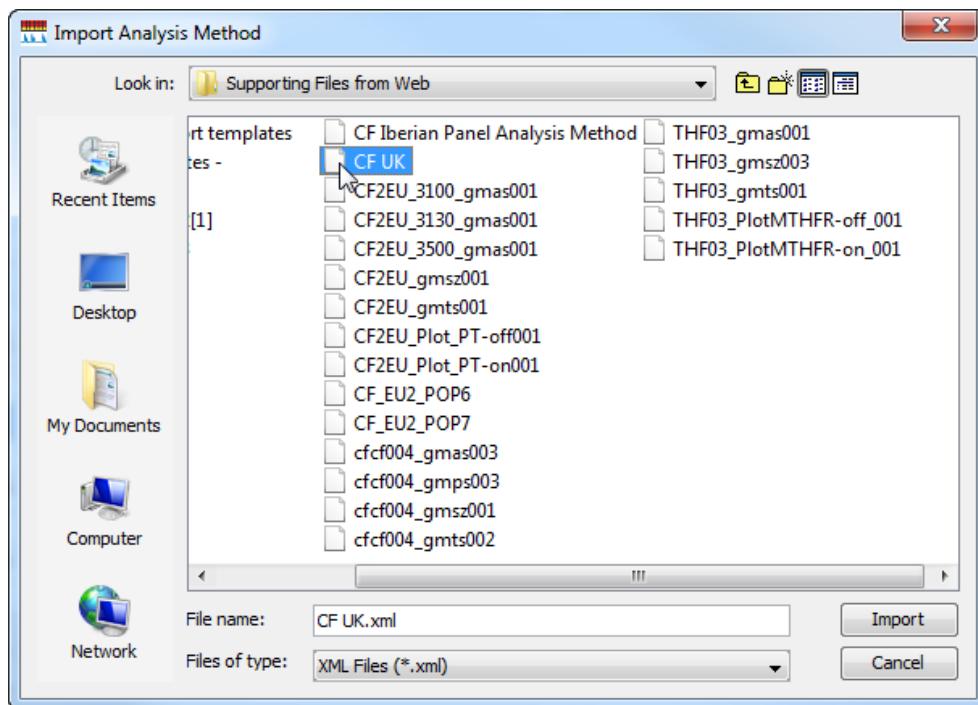
2. Select the ‘**Analysis Methods**’ tab and then click the import button (Figure 2).

**Figure 2:** GeneMapper Manager Interface



3. Navigate to and import the CF UK Panel Analysis Method (3130 or 3500) (Figure 3).

**Figure 3:** Importing Analysis Methods



4. Repeat the process, selecting the appropriate tab and importing the corresponding file for:
  - Table Settings
  - Plot Settings
  - Size Standard

**Note: Table Settings, Plot Settings and Size Standard are the same as used in CF-EU2v1.**  
**Operators currently using CF-EU2v1 can apply these settings without importing.**

## Importing CF UK Product Bin and Panel Files in Panel Manager

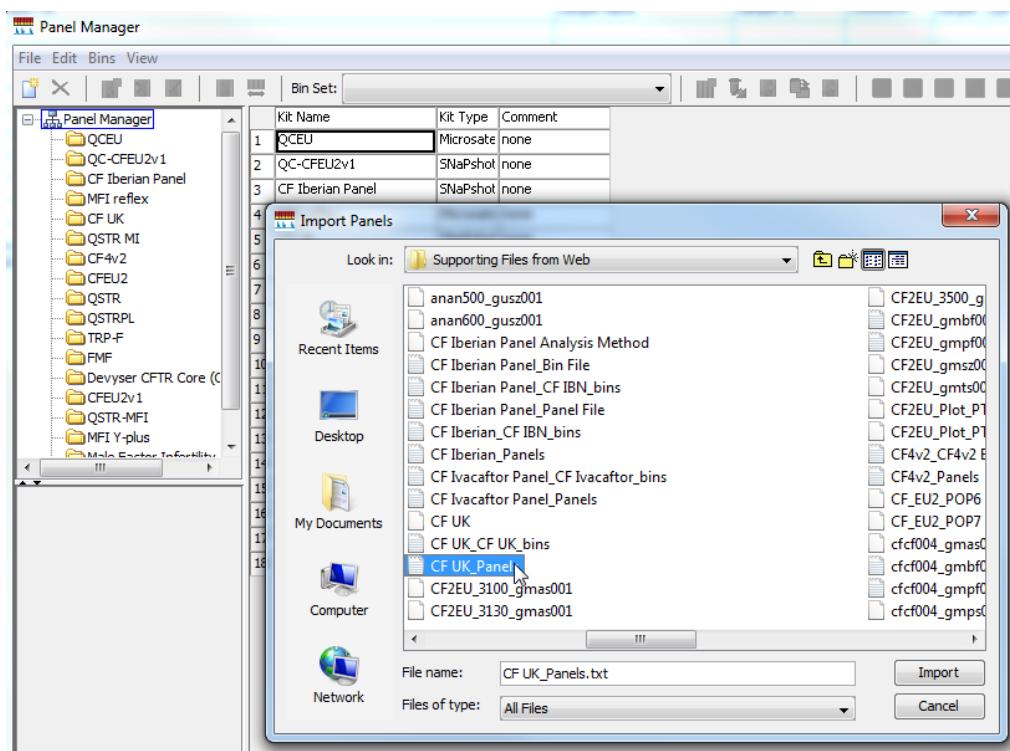
Before first use of the kit it is necessary to import the CF UK product bin and panel files for GeneMapper. This process is controlled through the ‘Panel Manager’ interface.

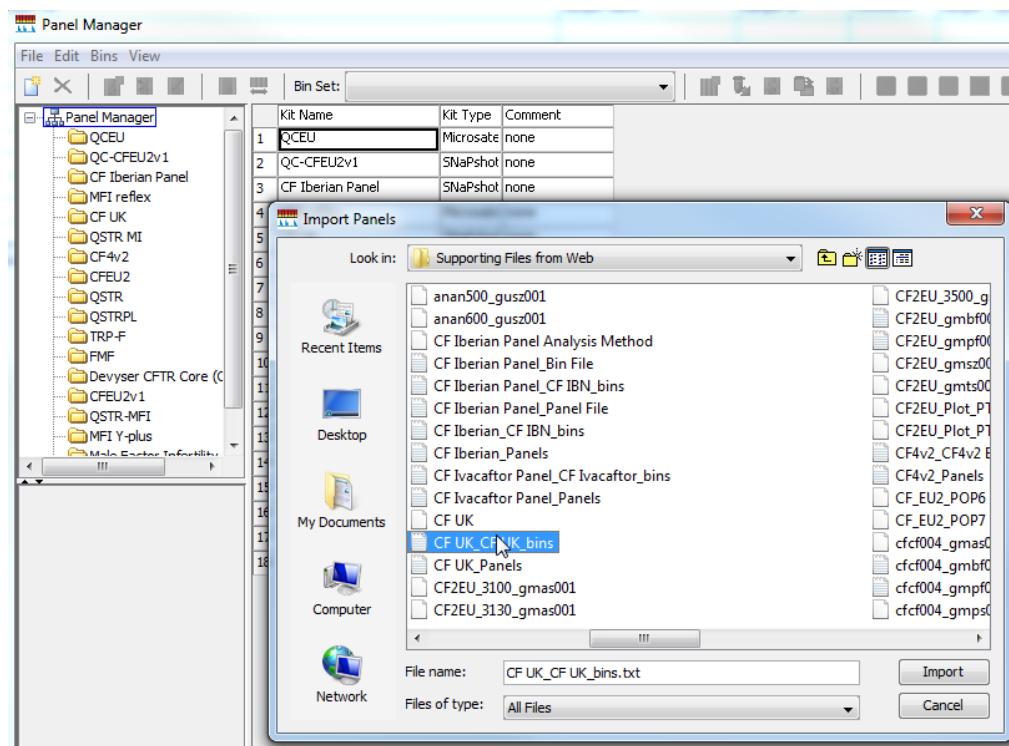
CF UK GeneMapper bin and panel files are available from the Elucigene website:

<http://www.elucigene.com/product-category/cystic-fibrosis/>

1. Open Panel Manager Program by clicking on the  icon.
2. Click ‘Panel Manager’ on the left navigation window. The Panel Manager will now appear highlighted in blue.
3. Select ‘File/Import Panels’. Navigate to and import the GeneMapper panel ‘**CF UK GeneMapper Panel File.txt**’ (Figure 4).
4. The panel file will now be displayed on the left navigation window. Click on the panel file ensuring that it is highlighted blue.
5. Select ‘File/Import Bin Set’. Navigate to and import the GeneMapper bin file ‘**CF UK GeneMapper Bin File.txt**’ (Figure 5).
6. Click ‘Apply’ then click ‘OK’.

**Figure 4:** Importing CF UK panel file



**Figure 5a:** Importing CF UK bin file

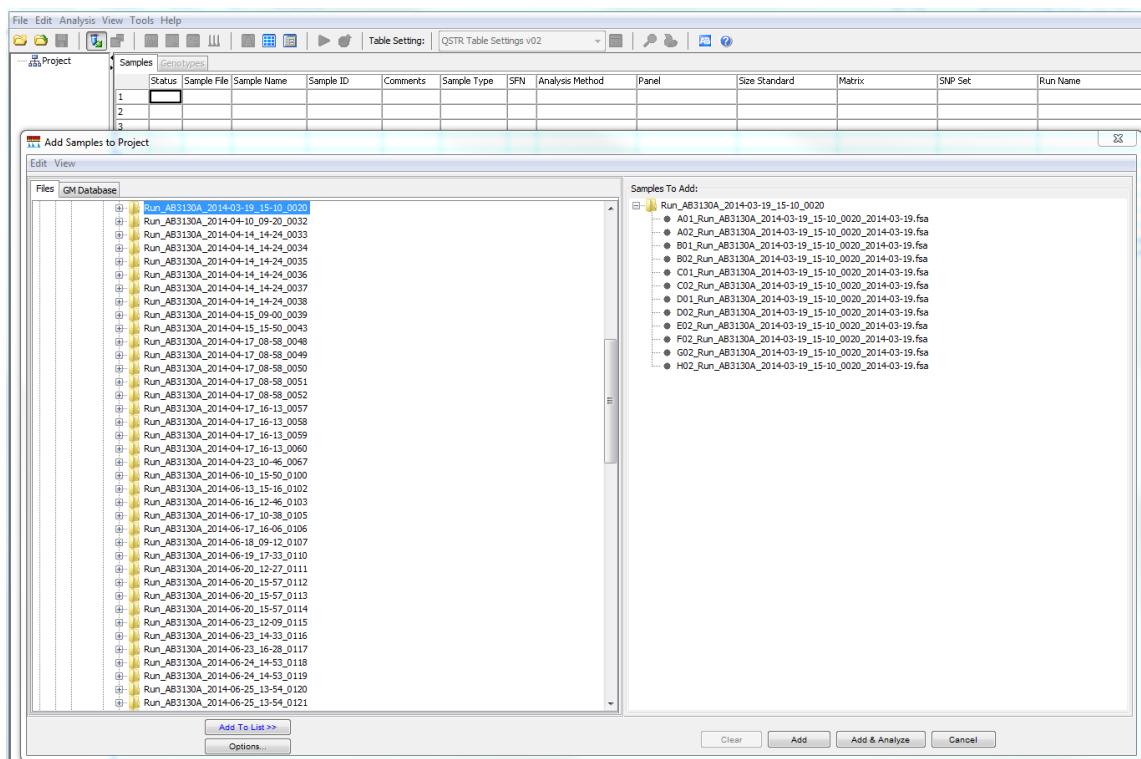
These files include both a Legacy nomenclature “Panel” and an HGVS nomenclature “Panel”.

Please select the appropriate Panel when analysing the run data.

## Importing CF UK Panel Raw Data Files into GeneMapper

1. Open the GeneMapper Program file.
2. Click  in order to add data files to a new project. Navigate to where the raw .fsa data files are stored, highlight the appropriate data files and click the 'Add to List>>' button.
3. The run folder will now appear in the 'Samples to Add' window. Double clicking on the run folder icon in this window will show each .fsa file to be imported. Samples are then added by clicking  at the bottom of the screen. The data files now appear within the GeneMapper main screen (Figure 6)

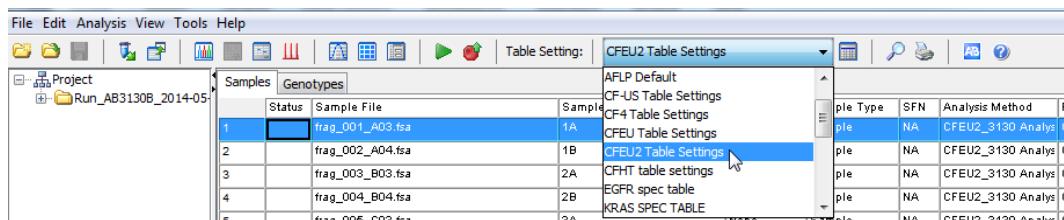
**Figure 6:** Samples have been added to list and are ready to add to project.



## Analysing and Genotyping Imported CF UK Panel Raw Data Files

1. In the main GeneMapper window select the '**CFEU2 Table Settings**' as shown (Figure 7).

**Figure 7a:** Selecting table settings



2. In the main GeneMapper window select the first cell under the '**Analysis Method**' and select the appropriate analysis method from the drop down menu: **CF UK Panel Analysis Method (either 3130 or 3500)**.
3. Repeat this process for the '**Panel**', by selecting the '**CF UK Panel**' and similarly for the '**Size Standard**', by selecting '**CFEU2 size standard**' from the drop down menus.

An HGVS '**Panel**' is available in addition to the standard Legacy '**Panel**'. Select the appropriate '**Panel**' from the drop-down menu.

**Figure 7b:** Selecting Panel settings



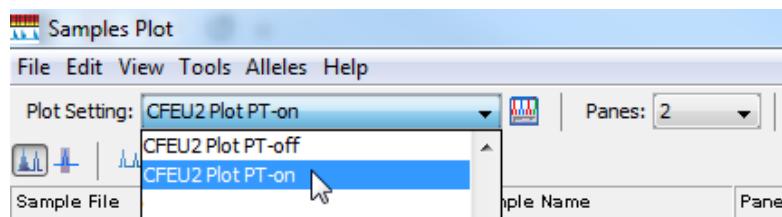
4. Click to initiate sample analysis. Assign a project name when prompted.

## Reviewing CF UK Panel Trace and Genotype Data

1. Select the sample for analysis (highlight sample row).
2. Click  to 'Display Plots'.
3. Use the drop down menu to select the appropriate CF-EU2v1 Plot settings (Figure 8).

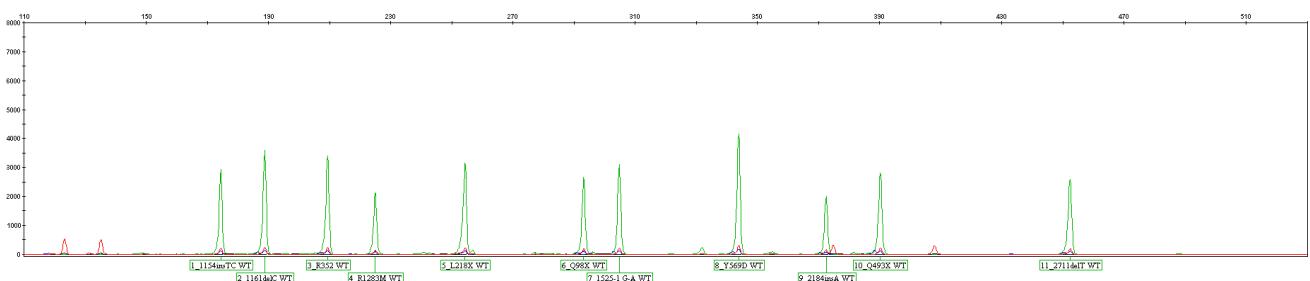
**Note:** if analysing CF UK Panel data alongside CF-EU2v1 data, the CF UK Panel is compatible with both **CFEU2v1 Plot PT-on** and **CFEU2v1 Plot PT-off** settings.

**Figure 8:** Use the drop down menu to select CFEU2 Plot Settings



4. The plot window will display sample trace data (Figure 9).
5. It is recommended that the plot window has '**Single click editing**' activated. To do this select '**Alleles/set click editing**' and ensure that this option is checked.

**Figure 9:** CF UK Panel Sample Plot window displaying labelled trace data



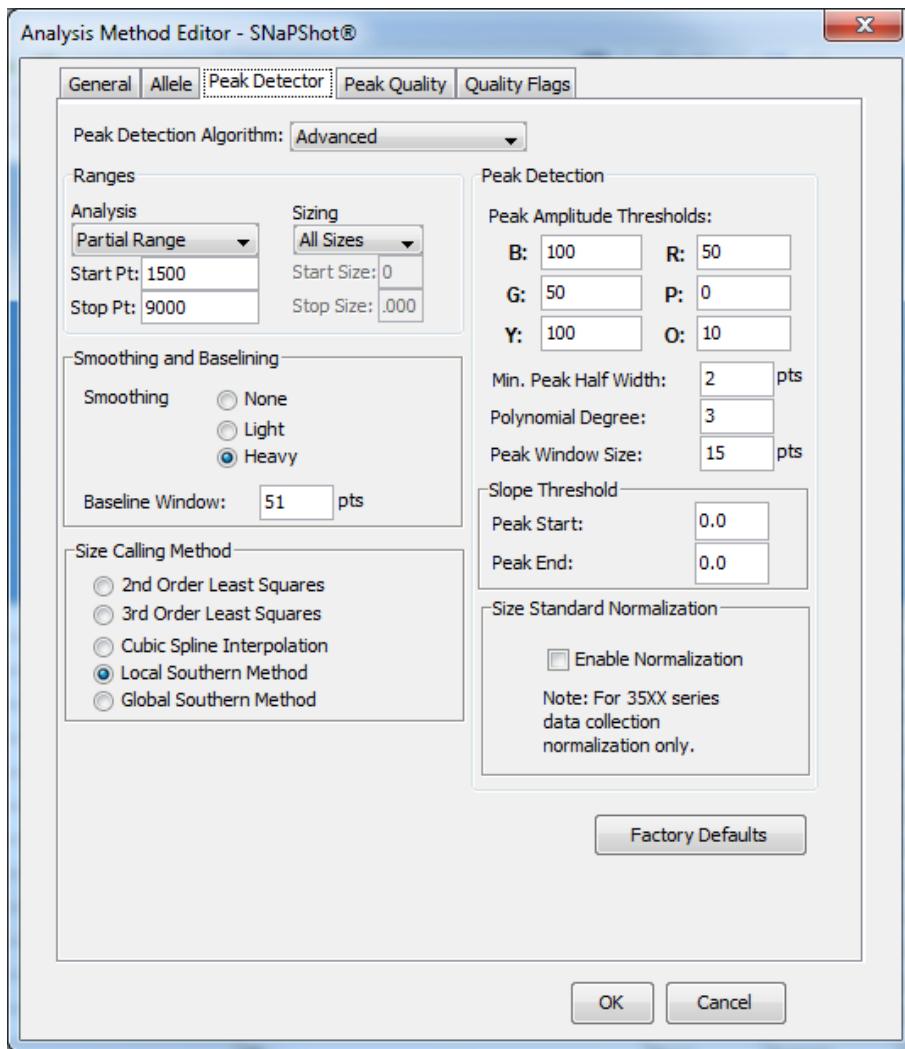
## Modifying the Analysis Parameter file

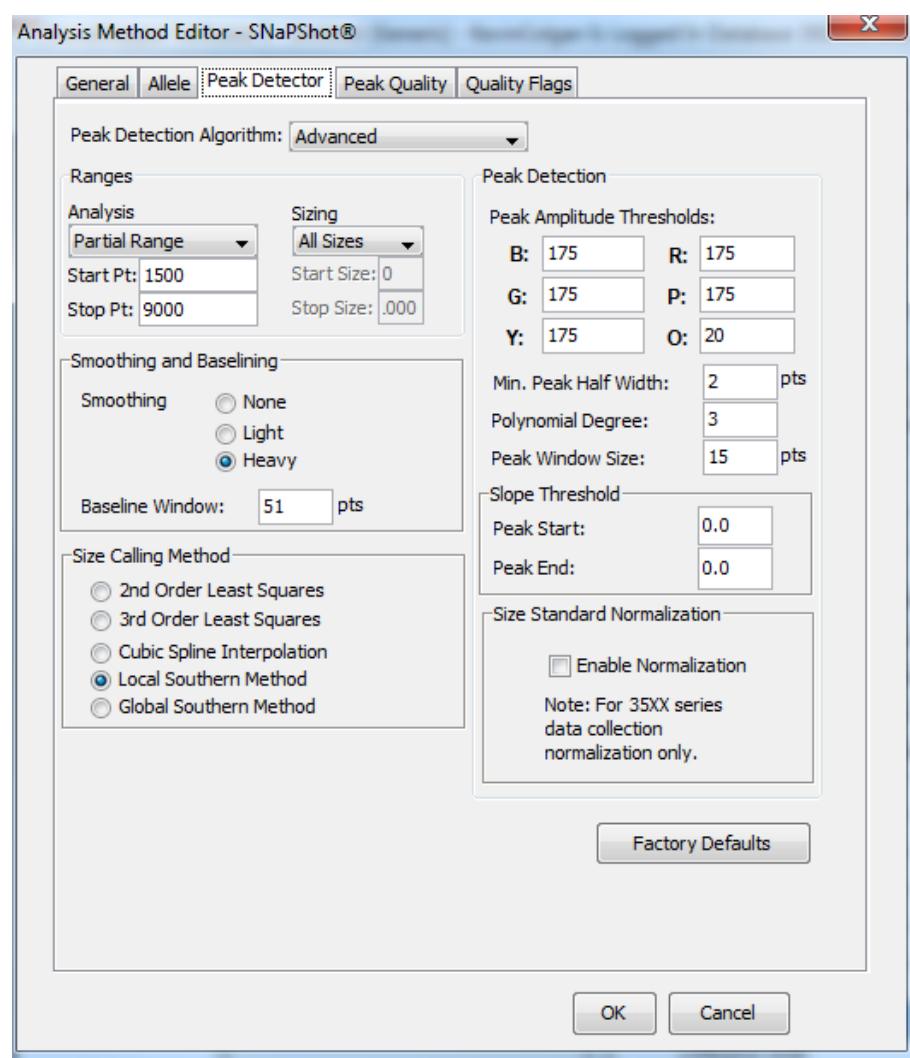
It may be necessary to modify the default ‘**Analysis Ranges**’ in the CF UK Panel Analysis Method settings in order to account for your in-run conditions. The minimum analysis range will depend on the capillary and polymer being used during data collection.

To view current analysis settings:

1. Open ‘**GeneMapper Manager**’ by clicking on the  icon.
2. Select the ‘**Analysis Methods**’ tab. The Imported CF UK Panel file will be listed as ‘**CF UK Panel Analysis Method**’.
3. Click on ‘**CF UK Panel Analysis Method**’. The row will now appear highlighted.
4. Click the ‘**Open**’ button and select the ‘**Peak Detector**’ tab (Figure 10).

**Figure 10a:** 3130 Analysis Ranges

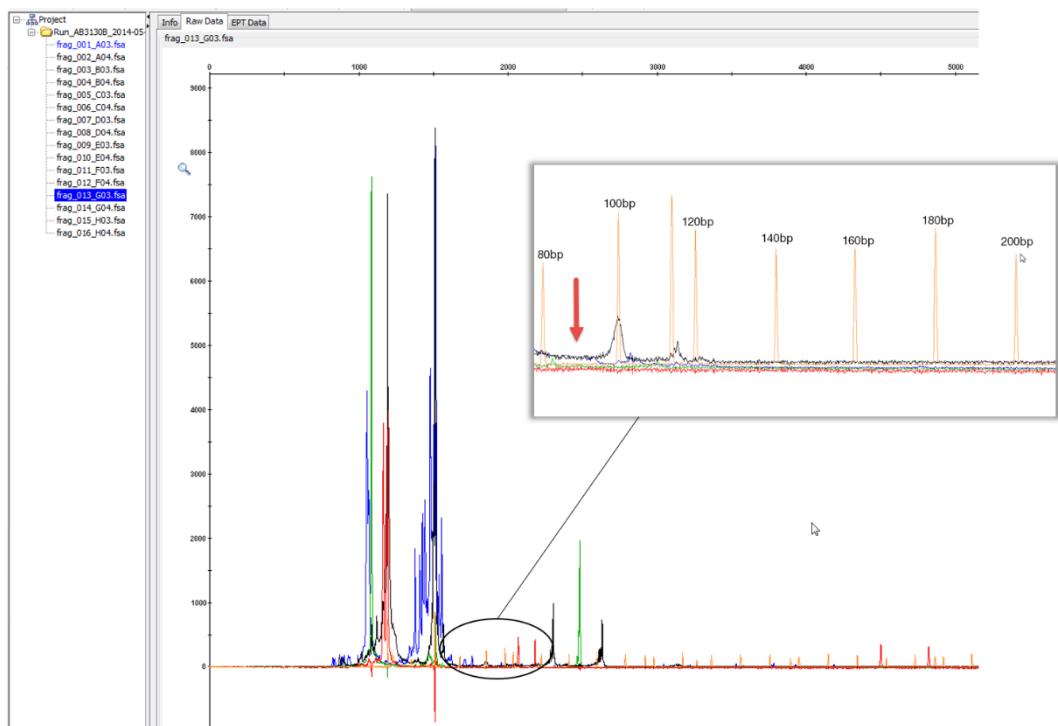


**Figure 10b:** 3500 Dx Analysis Ranges

**To find the correct analysis range for your laboratory:**

1. From the main GeneMapper window, double click on the imported Run Folder to view the list of .fsa files it contains.
2. Select an .fsa file.
3. Clicking the 'Raw data' tab will display the electropherogram of the raw data.
4. Using the 100bp GS600v2 LIZ peak (Orange) as a guide, decide on a data point approximately 100 data points smaller (Figure 11).
5. Ensure the maximum analysis range encompasses the largest peak of the size standard (600bp for GS600LIZv2).
6. Input the new values into the Analysis file (accessing it as described above).

**Figure 11:** Finding the minimum range using sample raw data



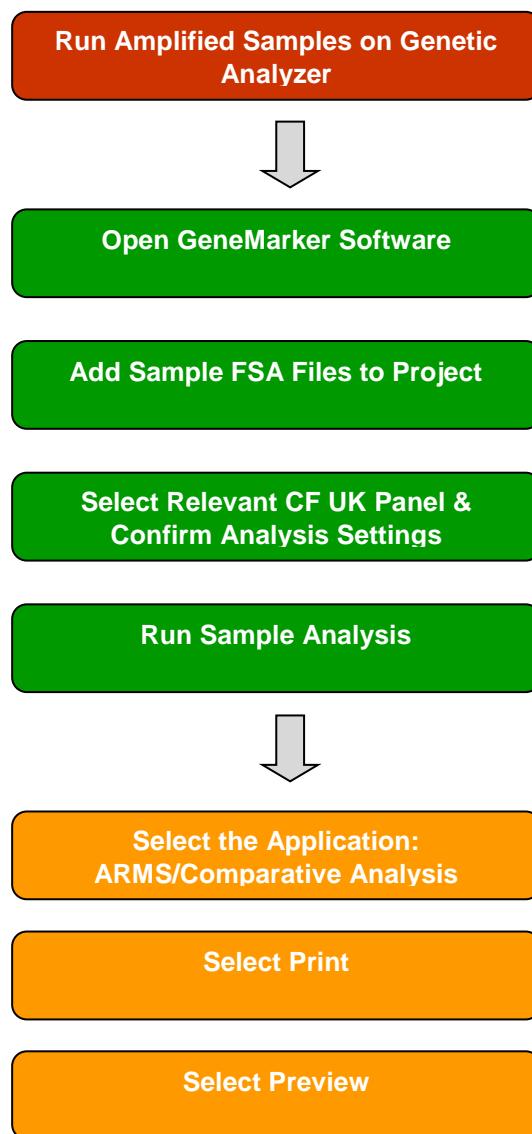
## GeneMarker Analysis Guide

### Introduction

The following section describes the procedures for sample analysis of Elucigene CF UK Panel results using SoftGenetics GeneMarker software package (version 1.95 or greater). Note: screenshots in this document are taken from GeneMarker v 2.6.3.

### Analysis Process

The process for analysis of samples is summarised in the flow diagram shown below:



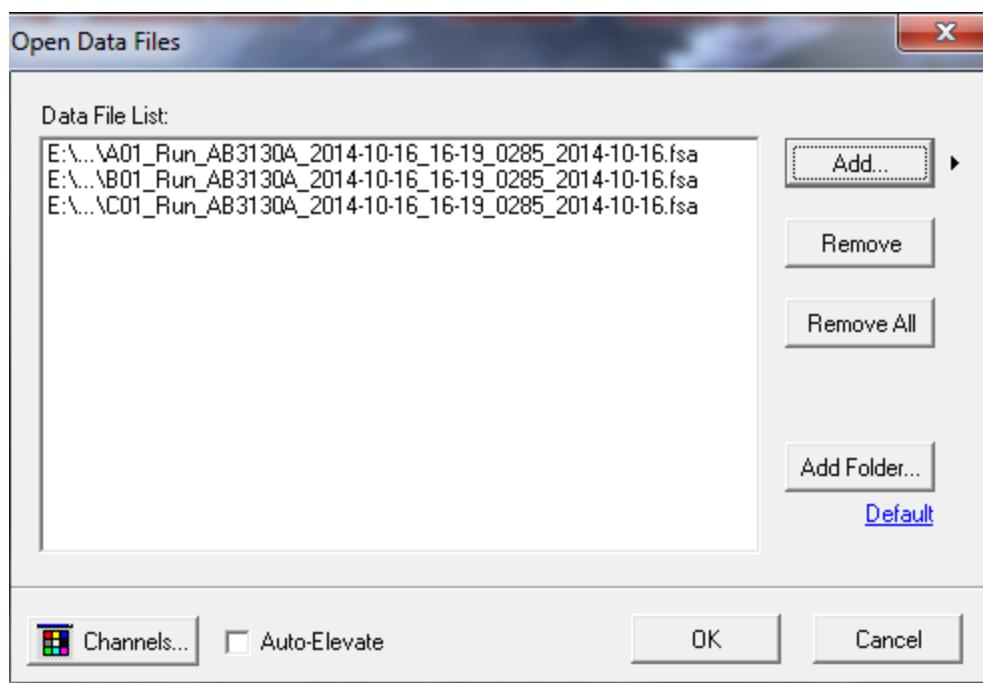
## Adding Sample Files to GeneMarker

Open the GeneMarker program file and when prompted, select ‘**Open Data**’. The Open Data Files box will appear.

Click the ‘**Add**’ button. The Open dialog will appear. Navigate to directory containing raw data files;

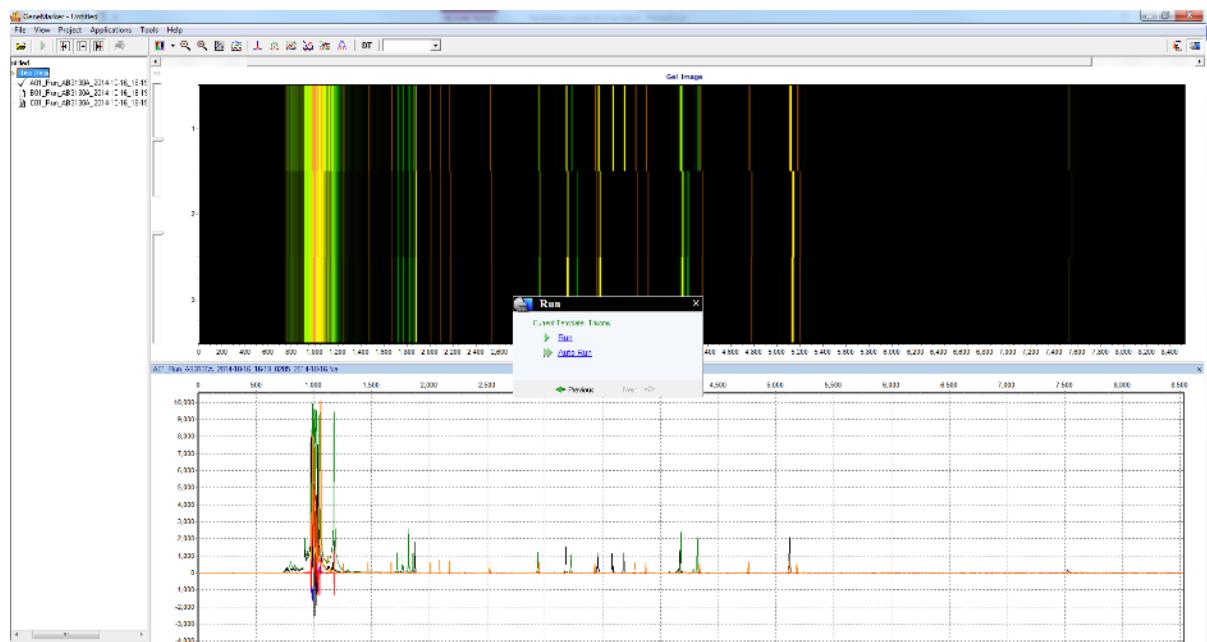
1. Select all files by CTRL+A or use CTRL and/or SHIFT keys to select individual samples.
2. Click ‘**Open**’ button in the Open dialog. The files selected will appear in the Data File List field (Figure 12).

**Figure 12:** Samples added to the Data File list.



3. Click ‘**OK**’ button in the Open Data Files box and the samples will be uploaded to GeneMarker. The software will then automatically open the Raw Data Analysis window (Figure 13).

**Figure 13:** Raw Data Analysis Window



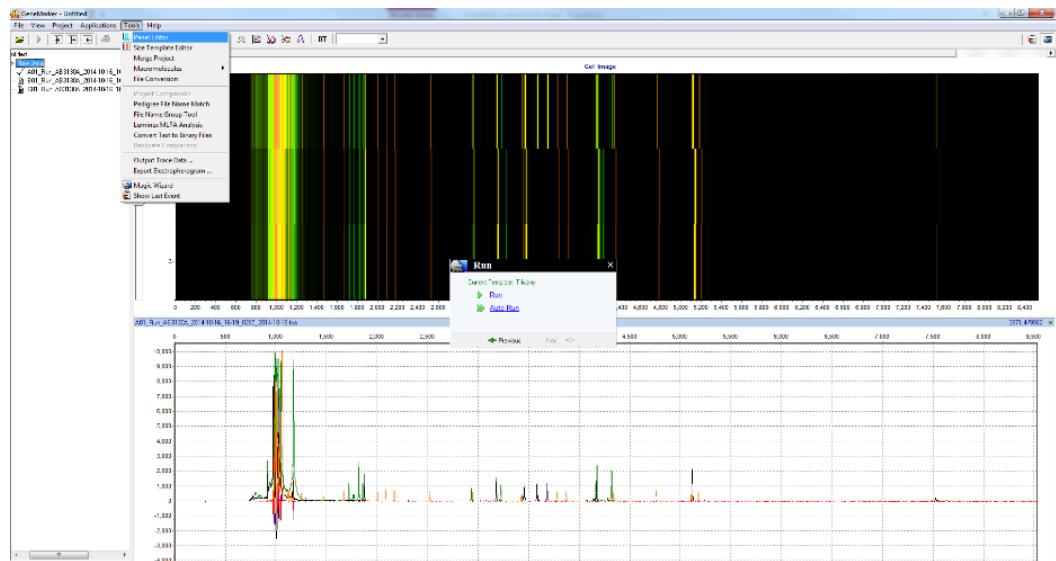
## Importing CF UK Panel GeneMarker Panel Settings

Before first use of the kit it is necessary to import the CF UK panel file for GeneMarker. This process is controlled through the ‘**Panel Editor**’ interface.

The CF UK Panel GeneMarker panel file are available from the Elucigene Website:  
<http://www.elucigene.com/product-category/cystic-fibrosis/>

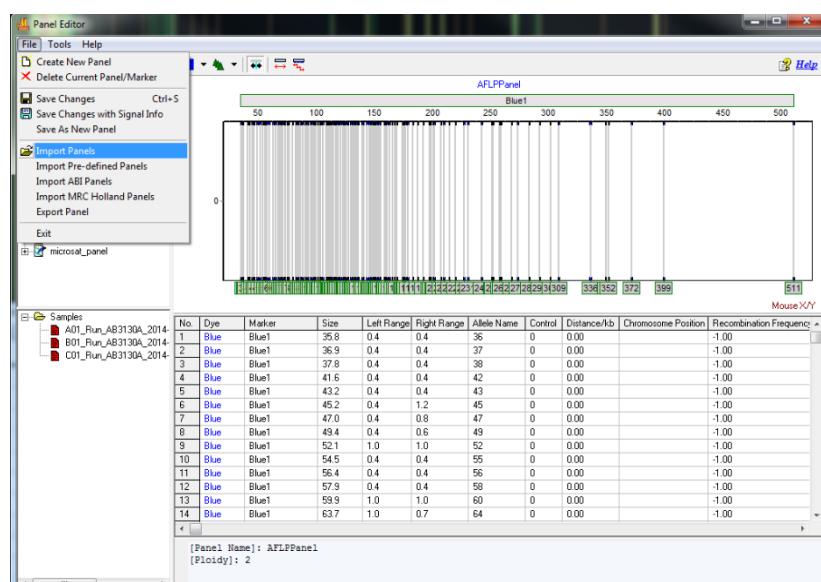
1. Open ‘**Panel Editor**’ from the ‘Tools’ drop-down menu (Figure 14).

**Figure 14:** Selecting Panel Editor



2. Select ‘Import Panels’ from the ‘File’ drop-down menu (Figure 15)

**Figure 15:** Importing Panels



3. Navigate to and import the panel ‘**CF UK Panel GeneMarker Panel File.xml**’.
4. Repeat the process as required for other relevant panel files.

## Importing CF UK Panel GeneMarker Size Standard Settings

Before first use of the kit it is necessary to import the appropriate size standard file for GeneMarker. This process is controlled through the '**Size Template Editor**' interface.

The CF UK Panel GeneMarker size standard file is available from the Elucigene Website:  
<http://www.elucigene.com/product-category/cystic-fibrosis/>

5. For the Size Standard File open '**Size Template Editor**' from the 'Tools' drop down menu.
6. Select '**Size Standard**' from the 'File' drop-down menu.
7. Navigate to and import the CF UK Size Standard file **CF UK Size Standard.xml**.

## Processing Data

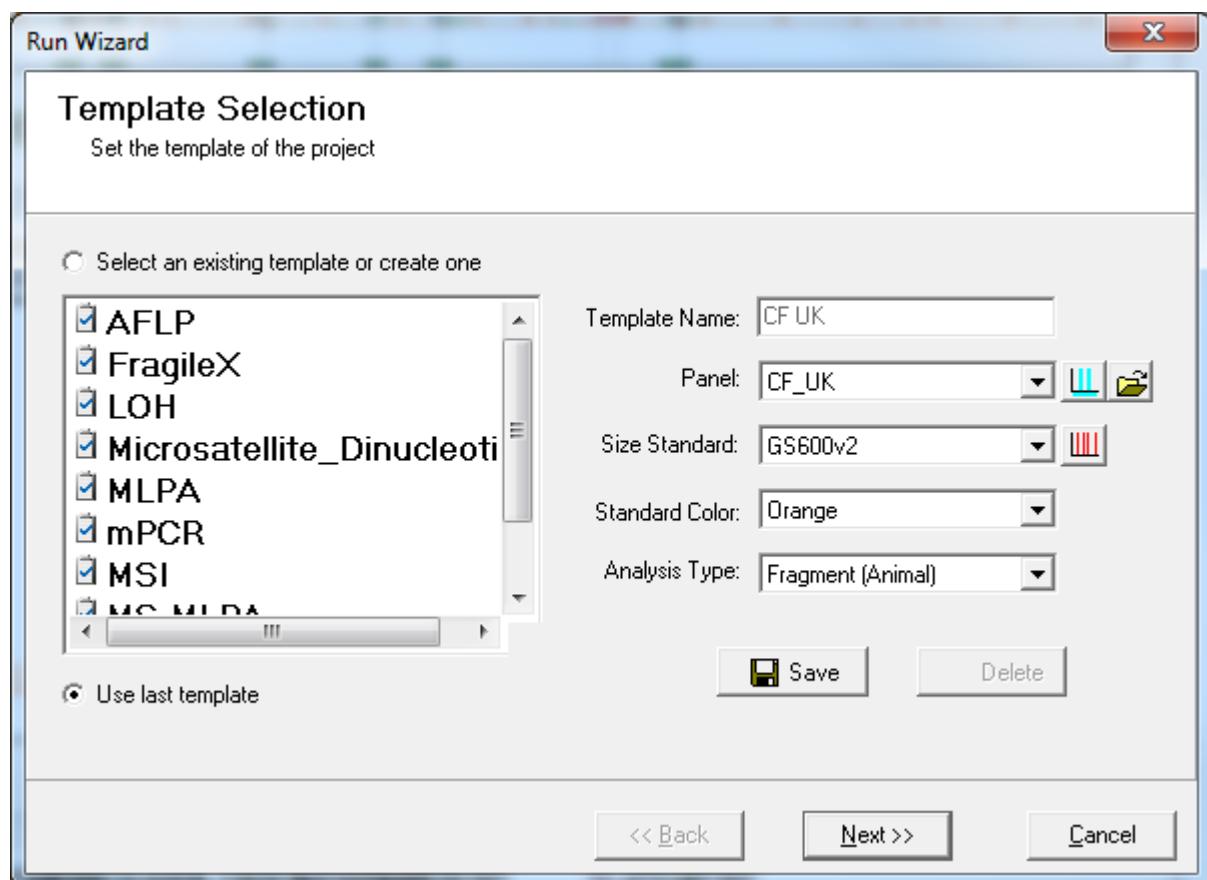
After the raw data files have been uploaded to GeneMarker, they are ready to be processed. The processing step includes application of a sizing standard, filtering of noisy peaks, and comparison to a known allelic panel if desired.

GeneMarker combines all these steps in one simple tool called the '**Run Wizard**' (Figure 16). To access the Run Wizard simply click the 'Run Project' icon in the main toolbar.

### Run Wizard – creating a Run Template

It is necessary to create a run template the first time this software is used to analyse CF UK Panel data. This is done through the Run Wizard;

1. To access the Run Wizard simply click on the '**Run Project**' icon in the main toolbar.
2. Assign a Template Name e.g. CF UK
3. Select the Panel, Size Standard, Standard Colour and Analysis Type as shown in Figure 16 below.
4. Click '**Save**' to store the template for future analyses.
5. Click '**Next**' to continue.

**Figure 16:** Run Wizard – Template Selection Window

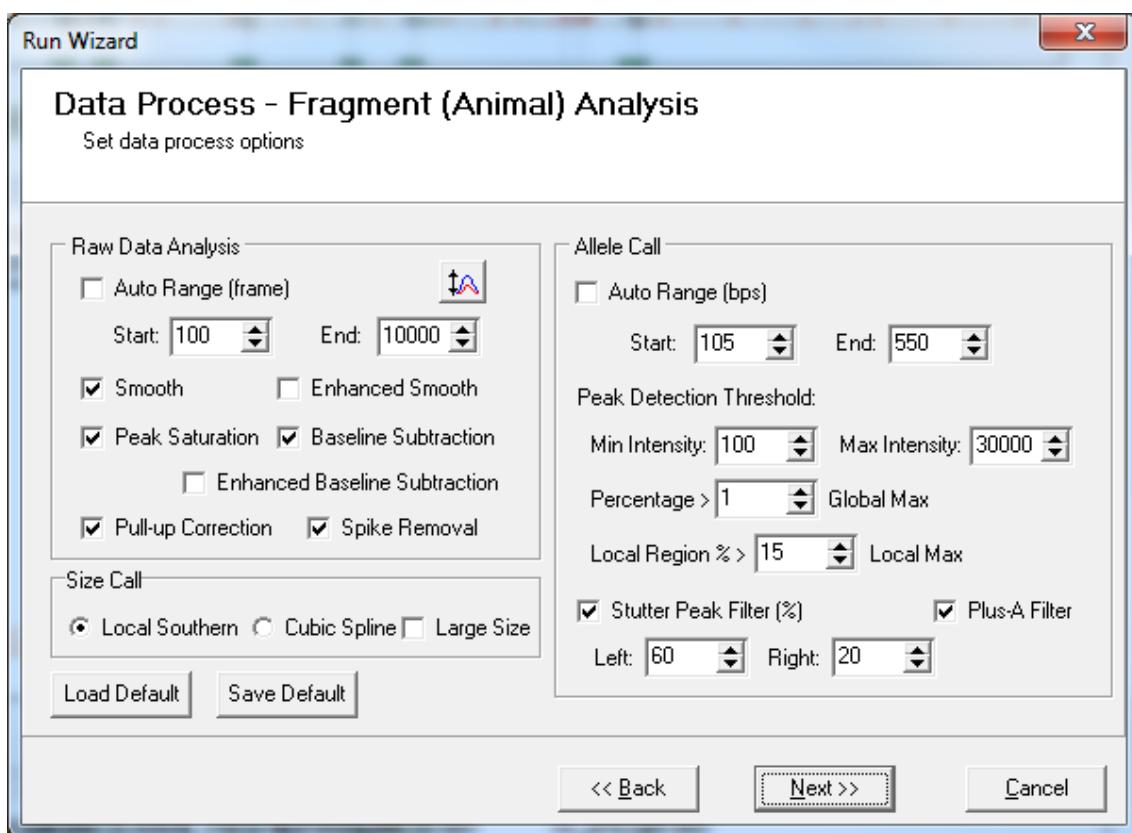
## Run Wizard – Data Process

The Data Process window of Run Wizard allows the user to select the peak filtering parameters.

1. Select the appropriate analysis settings in the Data Process window as shown in the figure below (Figure 17).
2. Click 'Next' to continue

**Note:** The analysis range setting within the raw data analysis bow will vary depending on the Polymer used during data collection. The operator should select a start data point value that includes the 60bp size standard peak.

**Figure 17:** Run Wizard – Data Process Window



**Note:** For 3500 data, increase the Min Intensity to 300.

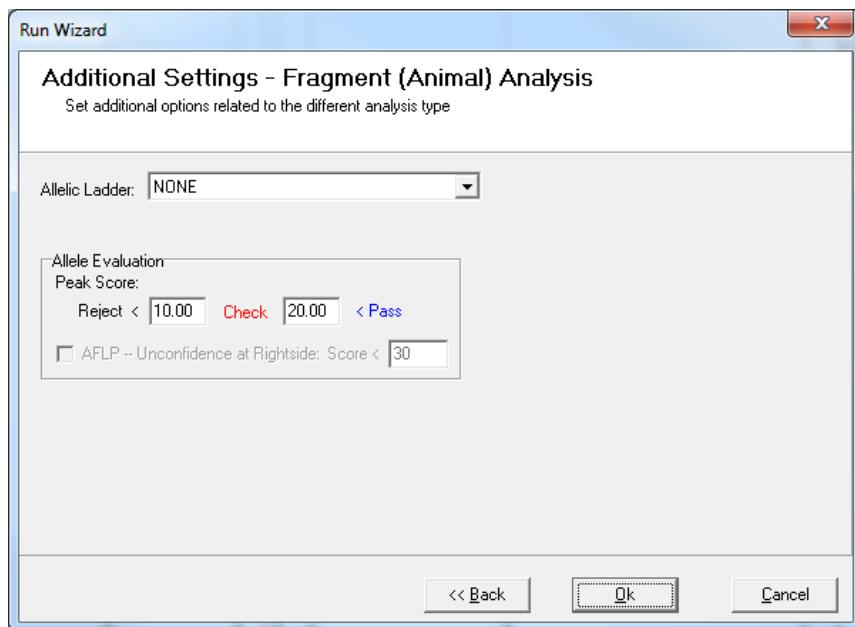
The Peak Detection Threshold min intensity may be adjusted to suite the background levels observed in individual laboratory setups. Generally the min should not need to be greater than 200 for 3130 instruments but may be raised for 3500 instruments.

## Run Wizard – Additional Settings

There are no additional settings required (Figure 18).

1. Click 'OK' to continue.

**Figure 18:** Run Wizard – Additional Settings

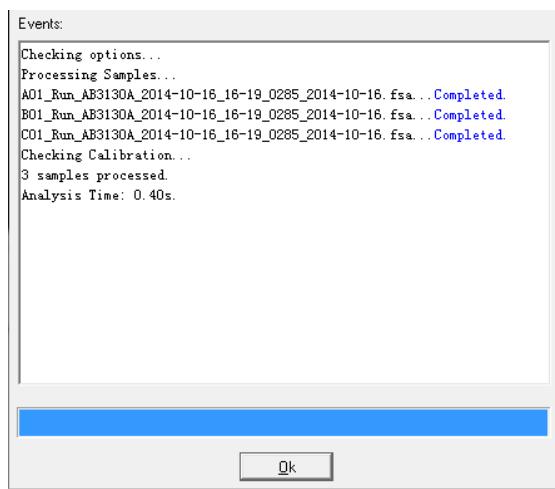


## Data Processing Box

After clicking 'OK' in the Run Wizard Additional Settings box, the Data Processing box appears (Figure 19). The raw data is processed and sized, then the filtering parameters and the selected Panel are applied.

1. Click 'OK' in the Data Processing box when analysis is complete.

**Figure 19:** Data Processing Box



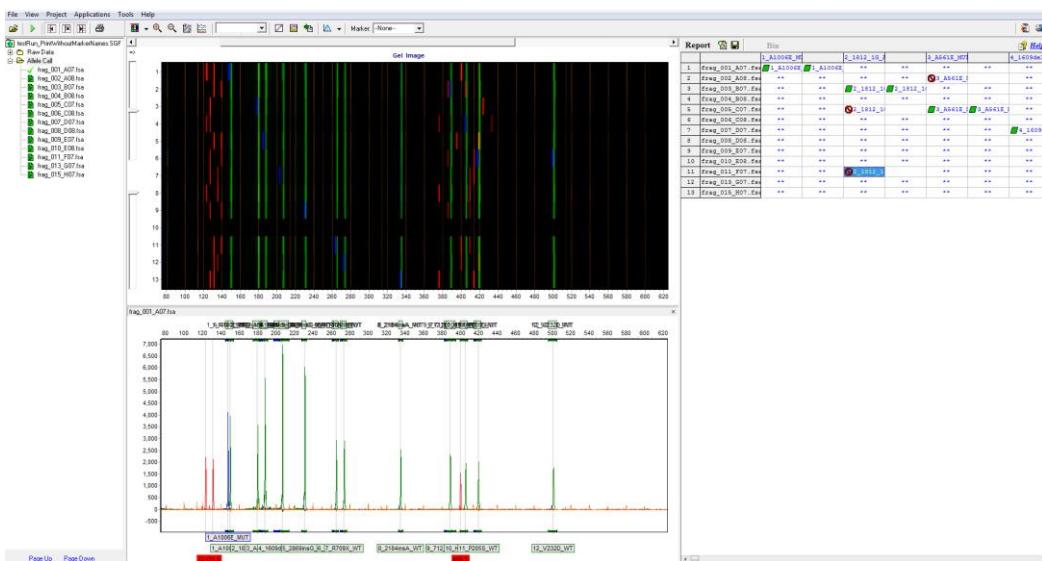
## Main Analysis Window

The Main Analysis window (Figure 20) of GeneMarker has an easy to use layout. This layout includes:

- The sample files list - displayed on the left side of the window.
- The Synthetic Gel Image - displayed at the top of the window.
- Data Electropherograms - below the gel image.
- A Report Table - displayed on the right side of the window.

In this window it is important to check that all the appropriate peaks in each profile have been called correctly. Double-click on each sample in turn in the sample file tree on the left-hand side of the screen. Right-click on any peaks in question and choose from the options in the dialogue box e.g. edit or delete allele, confirm or unconfirm as appropriate.

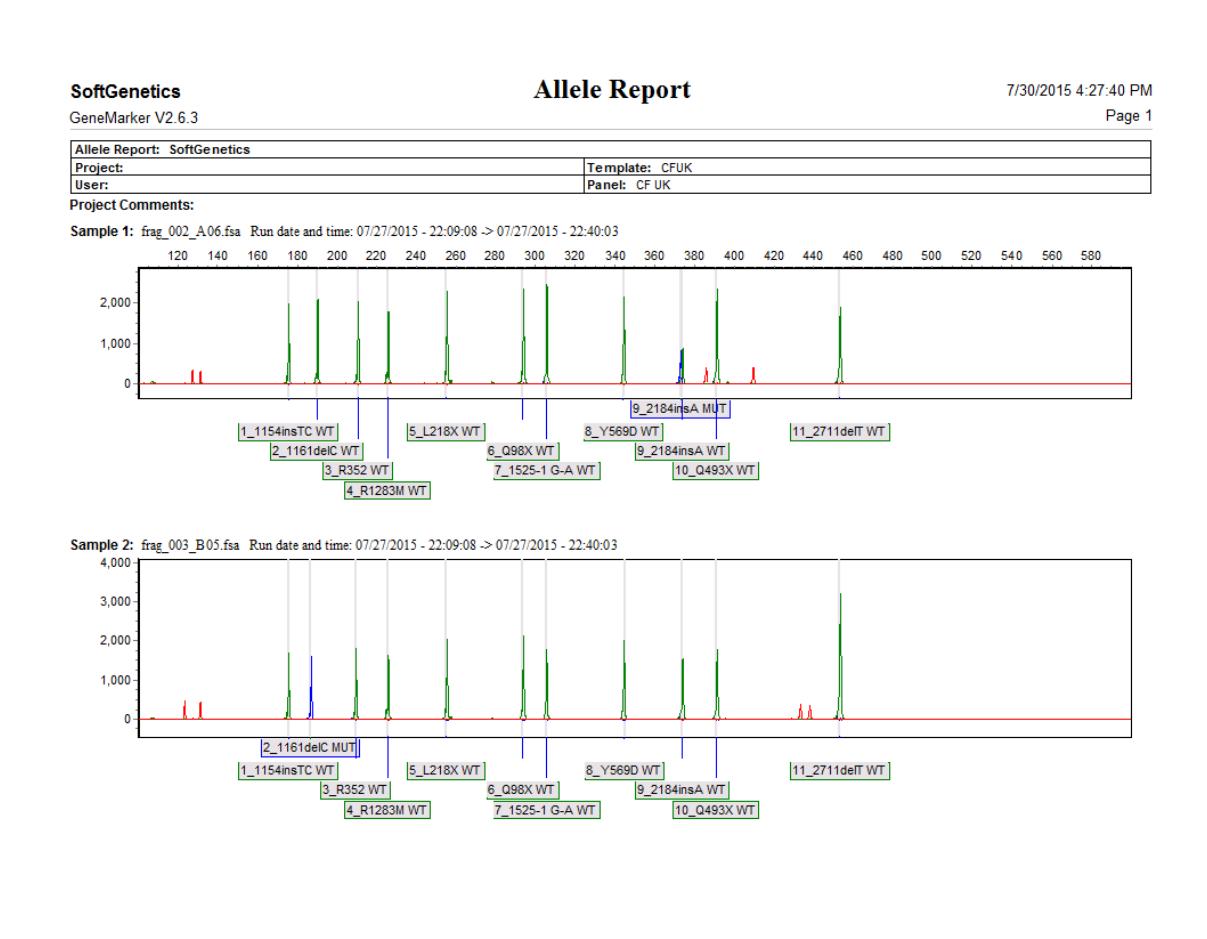
**Figure 20:** Main Analysis Window



## Previewing the GeneMarker Report

Click ‘Preview’ to view the GeneMarker report (Figure 21). From this window the operator can review and print each sample’s peak data from across all markers, providing a simple, one or two page sample report.

**Figure 21:** GeneMarker Report



The GeneMarker report includes the following features:

- Report Header: Contains information about the analysis, project, sample and parameters.
- Electropherogram: Similar to the Trisomy analysis window, displays all dye colours of the sample trace.

## Performance Characteristics

Thirty DNA samples (extracted from whole blood) were tested blind using Elucigene CF UK Panel. All samples tested gave interpretable results. Of those results 18 were normal, 1 was heterozygous for 1154insTC, 1 was homozygous for 1161delC, 1 was heterozygous for R352Q, 1 was homozygous for L218X, 1 was homozygous for Q98X, 1 was homozygous for 1525-1G>A, 1 was heterozygous for Y569D, 1 was heterozygous for 2184insA, 1 was heterozygous for Q493X, 1 was heterozygous for R1283M, 1 was heterozygote 2711delT. A 2184delA heterozygote was tested and correctly identified by the 2184insA marker. All results showed 100% specificity and sensitivity with results previously obtained by an alternative established method.

## Limitations of the Procedure

1. The results obtained from this or any other diagnostic test should be used and interpreted only in the context of the overall clinical picture. Elucigene Diagnostics is not responsible for any clinical decisions that are taken.
2. The absence of the mutations detected by this kit is no guarantee that other mutations in the CFTR gene are not present. Other mutations are possible and are not detected by this kit.
3. Mutations vary in frequency between different populations. Population mutation frequency data is available from The Cystic Fibrosis Genetic Analysis Consortium (6).

The user of this kit should emphasise these points when reporting results to the diagnosing Clinician/Genetic Counsellor.

## Disclaimer

Results from this and other diagnostic assays should be interpreted in conjunction with other laboratory and clinical data available to the Clinician.

These Elucigene reagents are supplied for In Vitro diagnostic testing.

## References

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